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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

An appeal to the people has been decided upon by Napoleon, and M. Thiers is about to move a vote of confi nce in his Ministry. Subscriptions of indemnity to M. Rochefort for the loss of his salary as a Deputy amount to 20,000 francs. M. Ulric de Fonvielle is the Radical caudidate for the Corps Legislatif in Lyons The Infallibility question will be discussed in the Council after the Easter holidays. —— Count Potocki has been summoned to form a new Ministry in Austria. An amendment to the Land bill proposed by Mr. Disraeli has been defeated.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Georgia bill was debated without result. - In the House, a bill was introduced to equalize the bounties paid to soldiers; a joint resolu-tion was adopted asking for the particulars of the Oneida disaster; the clause of the Tariff bill fixing the duty on Sugar was considered, but not decided.

The storm yesterday was especially severe in the Middle States, completely severing for a time telegraphic communication between New-York and Washington. = Twenty five persons were injured by an accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. —— A serious break has occurred in the Erie Canal feeder near Rochester. The Indiana State Prison has been partly destroyed by fire, one convict being suffocated. Small-pox is raging among the Arizona Indians, The Democrats have elected their State ticket in Con-

The trial of Daniel McFarland, for the murder of Albert D. Richardson, began yesterday; five jurers were impanneled. —— Counsel for Reynolds, who is to be hanged on Friday, will appeal for Executive elemency. = The meeting last night to advocate the freedom of Cuba was large and enthusiastic. - Gold, 1114, 1114. 2113. Thermometer, 35, 37, 34.

The question of blame in the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay is elsewhere made the subject of a careful article illustrated by a diagram. By this showing, the Bombay was at fault before the collision as well as after it.

Count Potocki has been called to form a new Cabinet at Vienna. More momentous, perhaps more intelligible to the world, would be the statement that Baron Beust has resigned; yet we dare hope that this is not exactly the case. The Vieuna Cabinet has more than once changed in its members, and left Baron Beust standing, and in place. _

The "cruel Spanish weather" of which one of the speakers at the Cuban meeting last e rening complained neither deterred the friends of Cuba from attending at Cooper Institute nor dampened their enthusiasm for the cause. Our report of the meeting is filled with written and spoken protests against Spanish cruelty and American indifference toward the struggling islanders. Will they have the effect at Washington which they contemplate?

Our returns from Connecticut are incomplete, on account of last night's storm, but they seem sufficient to show that James E. English and most likely the entire Democratic State ticket are elected by a small majority. Our returns are substantially complete from Hartford and Tolland Counties, with about half the towns from New-London and Fairfield. Our dispatches indicate that the Republicans will have the Legislature by reduced majorities in both

The meeting yeste lay of property-holders to protest against the removal of the Central Park Commissioners was enthusiastic. The speeches were earnest in commendation of the past management of the Park, and indignant in opposition to the change proposed by the new Charter. The Committee which was appointed to proceed to Albany and oppose this obnoxious clause of the new Charter is composed of men of large wealth and of great influence with the people. Will the politicians at Albany venture utterly to disregard the wishes thus emphatically expressed?

The trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson was begun yeszerday in General Sessions. The entire session of the Court was employed in challenging jarors. Half the necessary number were obsined yesterday, and the probabilities are that the anticipated delay in impanneling a full elsewhere will be found full and complete; beyond its statements we have no opinions to the current year will be still greater than that

the trial may end in the vindication of the law and the enforcement of strict and impartial

Amnsements, Sectures, etc., Chis Chening. | the summoned to his Council, whereas the ob- | fissey. to but his or but down and

In reply to Mr. Dilke, a truly liberal Englishman, Mr. Gladstone has candidly said that he does not think compensation due to the widow of Mr. Gordon, the Jamaica martyr. Mr. Gladstone's convictions on this point are probably as strong as the sympathies of Messrs. Carlyle and Ruskin for Gordon's wretched executioner. Thinking and feeling men, however, have not ceased to believe that Gordon was more or less of a martyr, and Gov. Eyre more or less of a murderer. It is not altogether surprising that so deep a gulf should have been opened between the opinions of those who believe in the fiercest vigor of power at times, and those who never cease to believe in the claims of humanity. That Mr. Gladstone takes the Eyre view of Mrs. Gordon's case does not augur well for certain phases of the Irish

Contrary to the expectation that the Emperor intended to submit his new reforms only to his own creation, the Senate, Napoleon appears resolved to appeal directly to the people. A master of the science which watches events, he understands how necessary it is to surprise and engage the mind of France in order to make it forget its recent disorders and scandals. The Emperor will not accord all that his projected Senatus Consultum seems to offer. He may not, after all, submit this project directly to the people. The reforms he proposes seem to first, that the Senate shall lose its constituent power and gain the legislative; second, that the Corps shall divide legislative, and not Constitution-making power, with the Senate; third, that the constitutional power shall return nominally to the people, but actually to the Emperor, with whom is lodged the right of proposal. This, at least, is the view taken of the new reform by the press of the French Opposition.

It is Mr. Fernando Wood who furnishes the last illustration of the tendency of young converts to overdo the proper thing in the display of their zeal. He was in great distress yesterday lest the proposition in the House to reduce the duty on Sugar would tend to encourage Slavery in the West Indies! In his indignation he denounced the ignorant, backsliding Committee of Ways and Means for offering a premium to Slave labor!" The House occasionally has a fine sense of humor, and, when it was discovered that Fernando was not poking fun at them, the Republicans enjoyed a hearty laugh at him. And then this aident anti-Slavery convert insisted on the Yeas and Nays, that he might name to the country as the "friends of Slavery" those who voted for reduction. The effect was, of course, to throw the House into convulsions of laughter. We wonder what will be the effect on the constituents of the gentleman when they learn that he out-Herods Herod in his new character as an Abolitionist ?

THE GOLD MARKET.

The recent attempts of speculators to advance the premium on gold have altogether failed. These persons now find that they have to contend with such a volume of adverse influences -they find the forces operating against them so powerful as well as numerous-that they have fallen into a state of discouragement as hard to bear as anything they have suffered for years past. The Treasury sale of two millions of gold for the current month is of less consequence than the heavy disbursement of gold which will presently be made by the Government for the May interest-which, in fact, is now ready to be paid out, with the rebate, according to the notice recently pub-This May interest amounts to nearly twenty-five millions in coin; and, though it is unlikely that much of it will be drawn in adorder of those to whom it is payable. It will not be easy to hold up the quotation to the current figures in the presence of this immense outflow of coin. It has been shown by recent Treasury sales that there is but little demand for gold even at the existing rate; and at one of the two public sales of last month the Government received but a fraction over 110. The May interest, moreover, will quickly be followed by the payment of the still larger July interest; and thus, with the disbursement of over fifty-five millions of gold during the ensuing three months, there will be a supply far beyond any current necessity, and consequently a large proportion of it will appear in the market. Through all these disbursements the Treasury will still maintain an imposing surplus, the growth of which will easily permit the continuance of the public sales. The present state of trade and exchange, no less than our past experience, gives assurance that the bulk of this gold will remain in the country-exerting its strengthening influence upon our credit. and assisting in bringing the operations of business back to a sound basis.

But the influences vastly greater than these which the gold speculators are now conscious of their inability to contend with, have been developed from the general administration and condition of Treasury affairs, the state of trade, and the remarkable advance of Government credit. While the Treasury exhibits, as published every month, show a constant decrease of the public debt, which has been diminished over a hundred millions during the past twelvemonth, it will be hard, and always harder, for speculators to advance the premium on gold, or hurt the public credit. Never at any time during the last nine years has our financial condition been as strong and hopeful, at home and abroad, as it is to-day. As our bonds have advanced toward their face value, moreover, both foreign and domestic investors have shown greater anxiety than ever to obtain and hold them. These bonds seem less desirable, because less secure, when quoted at 50 in gold than they are when quoted at 100 in gold. If the interest be less in amount, the value of the principal is more definitely established, and assurance is always a prime element in fixing the price and desirability of any investment.

The condition of our mercantile exchanges. however, is undoubtedly the most powerful and effective influence in depressing the gold premium. Cotton has come to our relief this year even more advantageously than it did last year. The product of last season is now admitted to be fully 3,000,000 bales, of which more than two-thirds will be sent to Europe at an assured value of over two hundred millions of dollars. There has lately been a decline in the price of this staple; but it is still about double the price it was in the years preceding the war, and the country is receiving greater aggregate returns from it than were jury will not extend beyond to-day. Our report ever obtained at any previous period of our history. There is little doubt that the crop of

ther fall in price, it will imply no diminution in the gross returns to the country. The exports of the past seven months have been heavy, rising over a million and a half of bales, or more than one-third greater than during the corresponding period of last year. There is a large additional quantity for the foreign market awaiting clearance, and this, by constantly going forward, not only prevents the outflow of gold and keeps exchange at a favorable point, but gives assurance of our ability to turn the balance of trade to our advantage.

We published yesterday some statistics of the production of gold and silver in our mining States and Territories last year, derived from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Mines and Mining. By these estimates it appeared that the bullion product of our mines for 1869 was not less than \$63,500,000; and it also appears from the report that the abundant promise of a good supply of water this season gives ground to expect in 1870 what we have not had for years-an increase in the product of bullion over that of the year preceding. In the presence of such great influences as these now operating for the adjustment of valuesinfluences relating to the growth and strength of the public credit, the healthiness of our commercial exchanges, the export of cotton, and the production of the precious metals-it is not surprising that the speculators feel hopeless about any attempts to advance the premium on gold.

OUTSPOKEN JOURNALS AT "THE HUB." At times the eccentricities of the provincial press excite our special wonder. Not that it lacks enterprise-that is of course. Not that it is dull, for ability naturally flows to the large centers, or to new fields. Neither are we surprised that it is old-fashioned, or local, or even that it is venal-all of these peculiarities may be readily explained. Yet, passing over such natural failings, we at times catch glimpses of a condition of affairs which is both curious and shocking. Only last week it was rumored that a great corporation in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania had perpetrated one of the most startling legislative frauds of these startling days. Ten millions of good bonds held for a public sinking fund were quietly ordered by statute, on the instigation of a great railroad corporation, to be exchanged for ten million worthless ones, and yet the local press, which should have been the guardians of the public, assented to the fraud, or were silent. And now come strange stories from "the Hub," stories both strange and grievous. We, here at the metropolis, have during the last few years seen some strange railroad performances. We have had raids and Jersey City hegiras, injunctions enough and to spare, and wonderful lobby performances. One thing we have not had-an acquiescent or venal press. Gould, and Fisk, and Barnard, and the members of our bar have perhaps disgraced themselves and disgraced us by violations of the law and of good faith, but at least the press has been outspoken in denunciation of these evil deeds. How is it now with our Boston neighbors? While the mote was in our eye, they were officious enough, but the beam is now in their own. While the Erie frauds were in all men's mouths, our Boston cotemporaries held up their hands with the best, in well-nigh speechless horror at such short-comings. Let us see how they have demeaned themselves since the evil has cropped out at their own hearth-stones.

During the whole month of March an in vestigation has been going on at the late House in Boston, disclosing a condition affairs which fairly asserts a preëminence in all that is bad over anything yet disclosed in the railroad corporations of New-York. Erie retires abashed before Boston, Hartford, and Erie. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has, it seems, been drawn into a partnership with gamblers; it has put in the capital, and they have manipulated the cards. The luck was vance, its weight will be none the less felt against the partners; the public would not be while it is lying in the Sub-Treasury, at the swindled, and the State was. The facts have gradually come to light. The same men, it seems-apt graduates of the Erie Board-were directors of the railroad, were trustees under the mortgage, and were agents of the Ring. These men over-issued bonds, lent to each other the money of the corporation, with it bought and sold its stock, organized 'pools" to run its value up and down, and thus to cheat the public, while it was arranged that if profits accrued, the individuals were to retain them; if losses were sustained, the corporation was to shoulder them. All this was done. Millions were issued out of the State treasury to be expended, every dollar, beyond the limits of the State; millions were abstracted from the corporation treasury and lost by trustees and directors in reckless stockgambling. At last the day of reckoning came. An indignant Legislature assembles, and lo! with inconceivable, with unmatched impudence, these trustees, directors and stock-gamblers come before it, by no means in sackcloth and ashes, but with a cheerful confession of wrongdoing, an innocent offer to let by-gones be bygones, and a pleasant proposition that they be granted five millions more of public money! What is the position of the public press of Boston-yes, of Massachusetts-in this grave contingency ! A crime has been committed : an unheard-of scandal is published: the State finds itself in alliance with those who are not honest men. Is the crime denounced? Is public opinion aroused ? Is the Legislature encouraged and impelled to right action ? By no means—the reverse of all this is the case. Such cheap indignation and virtuous rhetoric is reserved by our Boston neighbors for the shortcomings of the metropolis-they have none of

it to spare for home consumption. The unprecedented scandal to which we have referred has now for one month been daily doled out, in meager detail and the smallest print, in obscure corners of the Boston press. During that time we have in vain looked through their columns for a single indication that their editors knew that anything unusual was going on. Every organ of public opinion in "the Hub" has been editorially dumb. Of course such silence admits of but one explanation. The most scandalous raid ever witnessed in America is daily advancing to success on the treasury of a State. The bonds of the raiders are very plentiful and very cheap; the proprietors of the papers are very rich and, of course, very respectable-they are lawyers, they are merchants, they are men of business; and the bonds, if the raid should fail, may prove a total loss. After all, it is perfectly true-acqui-

escence is not concurrence. We do things differently here. We may be bad, but the press is at least outspoken, and without price. The Springfield Republican had better come to New-York; it must feel very against a gross swindle and revolting outrage on public decency and private good faith: here, in the metropolis, it would have had to

up at least some coadjutors at its side. Every one to his taste, but we prefer the New-York way of doing things. Our Boston neighbors are free to follow their own likings; only we hope that in future they will not indulge in any cheap denunciations of others. They had better preserve a modest silence about Erie, at least until they can make up their minds to Apress some opinions about Boston, Hartford, and Erie.

BROTHERLY LOVE. A goodly and pleasant city is that of Brotherly Love. An excellent place to live in, the absence of superfluous enterprise would make it the most comfortable of towns to die in. It is an elderly city, with the mustiness and rust and flavor of old-time independence, yet retaining all the verdure of its Quaker tradition of "a greene countrie towne." Travelers speak of its brick gentility and cobbled respectability; and its colleges, hospitals, and asylums are known beyond the State of Pennsylvania. People wonder that the public life of such a multitudinous, rectangular city should be, we will not say stupid, but dull. Why is it that Independence Hall is so far in the rear of Faneuil Hall? A city boasting the cracked bell which rang out "liberty to the land and " to the inhabitants thereof," ought to be, in this day of the Fifteenth Amendment, the

very headquarters of Ideas.

Just here, however, is the difficulty. Philadelphia-and we say it with a subdued veneration-is not,-not to put too fine a point on it,-a city of Ideas. Never was so extensive a collection of admirable homes, of charming middle-class intelligence, of neat aristocracy, of honest artisans, with so poor and dull a public life. Honest Mr. Pumblechook sits in her chair of state and presides at her dinners. No men so genial at a repast as her City Fathers. Her great men about town are particularly fond of terrapin. Her speakers are post-prandial; her journalists-well, her journalists are a noble band of brethren, who wonder in their hearts what it is that keeps this goodliest of cities from being the true Athens of America, the home of painters, sculptors, book-writers, poets, and leaders of all kinds. Delicacy forbids that we should answer so abstruse a question. Can we forget, however, that Philadelphia was the home of Brockden Brown ?-of such painters as Sully and Neagle ?-of such lawyers as Binney and Sergeant? Does not Hamilton still paint for it sunrise and sunset? Is not Carey its philosopher and Boker its bard? Is it not the city of the Union League? All the more shame for it, then, since it also boasts an Academy of Music, which is at discord with the ideas of the Nineteenth Century, and which teaches that the music of the Union still needs the clang of chains to give effect to its orchestra. The Directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music will spare us any further trouble of

illustrating how the public life of that noble city is stupid. Will it be believed that in this year of grace the twelve gentlemen having charge of that favorite institution of the city of benevolence, independence, religion, the Union League, and Brotherly Love, refused to allow a Senator of the United States to lecture there because he is black? The very Capitol might be accorded him, but not this Academy. The nation's Senators might hear him, but not the conscript stockholders of Philadelphia. Doors that have opened to the admirers of the nude ballet and the obscene opera bouffe have been shut against Senator Revels. Another Academy of Philadelphia gave from its Professors a United States Minister to Hayti; but this Academy turns away a Senator from Mississippi. All that these Republican, not Democratic, directors care to say for themselves is that to do otherwise would be "inexpedient." Thus is the Fifteenth Amendment celebrated in the city of independence, among the men who urged to the war the heroes of Olustee and Wagner, and in the community which sent Ebenezer Bassett to Hayti. Will somebody have the goodness to pinch its Rip Van Winkles? Are we quite sure, now, that a negro can ride in a Philadelphia car? Who knows but that, one of these fine days, a wandering colored man may be suddenly arrested and sent South by some venerable Philadelphian who has forgotten all about the Proclamation of Freedom? Who can tell? The thin-minded people who gave their verdict against Senator Revels, and then sank back to inanity, really forgot the Fifteenth Amendment; or, if they knew it, they forgot themselves. In no large sense have they managed to exclude Mr. Revels. for their act has given him a broader stage and a greater audience; but they have shut out themselves effectually from the respect of men of common-sense. Here are the names of

President-James C. HAND. Treasurer and Secretary James Farquhar.
Treasurer and Secretary James Farquhar.
Thomas Sparks,
James L. Claghoen, FREDERICK GRAFF, FAIRMAN ROGERS,

MISSIONARY BULL-FIGHTS. Some bold caterer to the public taste in London lately introduced a bull-fight a l'Espagnole, as an addition to the national amusements. The entertainment, we believe, lacked vivacity, owing to the fact that the bulls proved to be overgrown calves that no amount of coaxing or prodding from the imported matadores could induce to show any fight whatever. This is the more to be regretted as a genuine and properly gory bull-fight, however unworthy of Spanish civilization now-a-days, would be an immense advance in dignity and refinement upon the present most popular British recreations.

"Show me your amusements, and I will show you what you are," runs the old proverb; and when we look at the modes in which our cousins over the water disport themselves, our minds are filled with compassion and forebodgloomily, as Froissart said of them, but there is absolutely no sport popular among the lower classes in which there is not an element Emerson, "are a brutal nation; they have a of churching and civilizing have not been able " to sweeten." They make games as they make war, not out of any lofty or ennobling idea, but for the sake of gain, or out of the keen and safe delight of conquering an inferior. Bull-fights might, therefore, in the low conas a sort of missionary and Christianizing influence upon them. In the lowest Plaza de Toros there is always the excitement of real else. danger; the foes are not altogether unequal; there is, too, a manly pride in the triumph of human skill and bravery when matched with brute force. The genuine bull-fight rises to the dignity of a chivalric tournament when solitary in Massachusetts. Single-handed it compared with the prize-ring, the rat-baiting, British heart; or, still higher, when contrasted in which, as the Prince of Wales lately gave

from utter stagnation of mind by banging away at the helpless birds, and noble ladies keep the triumphant score of the killed. Even the picture proudly offered to us, as national, the other day, of a dozen ponderous English squires with their heavy horses and full pack of hounds in wild, victorious pursuit of a quaking little fox, suggested nothing nobler to us than paltriness and poltroonery.

Out of such twigs do the trees incline with rank and poisonous growth. Only men of this lowest type, educated by a training of ratbalting and cock-pits, could have thoroughly carried out with the gusto that lent them effect the English massacres in the Chinese wars, or the playful stuffing of Sepoys into cannon, or could appreciate and express the reluctant grief which the naval commission feit when forced to censure mildly, the other day, the wholesale murders of Capt. Eyre. No savage nation calls on us for enlightenment and aid in this particular with more vehemence than our neighbors. But let us begin our missionary work with prudence. Let us be economic of our pearls. To natures so exceptionally 'acrid and animal" as the class whom Capt. Eyre and his defenders represent, the appeals of humanity, or of Christian truths, would assuredly be but mere chattering in an unknown tongue. They must be lifted by degrees. The bull-fight offers itself opportunely as an ennobling influence in their present debased condition. Let us, therefore, encourage zealously the experiment of the bull-fight.

INFALLIBILITY.

Considering how much the Œcumenical Council has to do with Faith, it is curious how little the news purporting to come from its immediate neighborhood is worthy of belief. Paris, London, and New-York, equally share the mystification of which Rome, if not the cause, furnishes the occasion. All the conjectural winds and gales of human fallibility beat upon the Vatican. All the currents of heretical speculation, in the shape of Roman news, wander out of the Eternal City to the attermost parts of the Earth. It is, of course, impossible to have infallible news-gatherers. Though belief touching the doings of the Council may be generally formulated "We do n't believe," some few grains of infallible truth are nevertheless known to the world. For instance, it is pretty certain that the Council has met, that a scheme of faith has been adopted or virtually so, that a great many bishops favor a dogma of Infallibility while their minority do not, and that the Pope is partial to the views of the What else of importance is positively, thor-

oughly known we cannot pretend to state. Infallibility rests in the secrecy of the Council like a kernel in its shell, but no newsman has been quite able to crack the whole nut. We suspect that the Fathers are trying to approach the discussion of this dogma; but who will dare to predict that they will ever reach itat all events, reach a decision? Again, it is undoubted that notes have passed between Cardinal Antonelli and Count Daru, not to mention Baron Beust; but who-after the Cardinal's explanation of the Twenty-one Canons of Faith-cares to argue that the diplomats of Austria and France will insist upon seats at the Council, especially as the latter Power has from the first affirmed that it has no business to interfere? Every few days we hear that Count Daru has resolved upon bold measures with Rome, and then we hear exactly the reverse; and the rumor of the threatened withdrawal of French troops has been more than once contradicted. One fact, however, is very remarkable. Spain has not asked for representation at the Council-even French representation-and we presume, therefore, France has not.

After making every allowance, however, we have a decided conviction that Infallibility itself has become an absorbing and formidable question in the Roman Church. To those who deny the prudence of such a dogma, Infallibility at once proclaims itself fallible, and error is implied in the arrogation of freedom him. Territorial trading in that quarter is a from error. But to a large majority of the dangerous business, and what we get hold of Council the extension of the practical working of the Infallibility doctrine will seem but a perfection and sublimation of the old theory of obedience-the fulfillment of the gospel promise claimed by the Roman Church that the Holy Ghost should always be with it to keep its general teachings spotlessly true. The Pope and Dr. Manning are the most dis-

tinguished, perhaps the most earnest, advocates of this latter side of doctrine. On the other side, there is no more eminent and estimable prelate than Bishop Dupanlonp. Of the American Fathers, Purcell is said to favor the anti-Papal view of the question, and Spalding the contrary with a zeal which puzzles some of our English cotemporaries. Rauscher and Strossmayer lead the compact ranks of German dissidence, and Archbishop Darboy of Paris is supposed to be still an embodiment of Gallican doubt. To the general cause of Anti-Infallibility, the protests of Father Hyacinthe, Father Gratry, and Dr. Dollinger, the great German theologian, have lent a high interest and significance. But the secularization of Father Hyacinthe, and other similar events, tend to show that the difference in the Roman Church is not so radical or revolutionary as has been supposed.

The earnestness of those who oppose the doctrine of Papal Infallibility is manifested by the letter which so eminent a layman as Count Montalembert wrote shortly before his death; but probably the most remarkable expression of the Anti-Infallibilists is contained in a recent brief letter of Dr. Newman, the famous Anglican convert to Catholicism. As one of the ablest and most scholarly divines of England, as a man of rare gifts of expression and earnestness of conviction, the utterances of Dr. Newman go far to explain the belief of ing. Not only do they amuse themselves the most thoughtful class of Catholics. To state his position in few words, he holds that while some of the loudest advocates of Papal Infallibility have done mischief, the final of crueky. "The uncultured English," says united voice of the Council will be directed by the Holy Spirit to the eternal good of the rough, actid, animal nature which centuries Church. We presume that if Fathers Hyacinthe, Dupanloup, Gratry, and others of similar mind, were questioned, they would answer in the spirit of Dr. Newman, and hence we see no sufficient reason to believe that the Church is about to enter upon its disintegration. Such objections as those of Newman, Dupanloup, dition of their present taste, be properly used and Dollinger, may procure in the Council a final agreement to disagree, which, under the circumstances, may prove as pious as anything

We never had any great passion for attending banquets, preferring to eat and drink more socially and less gregariously; but we confess that we should like to have been a silent guest, though not a deaf one, at the dinner given by has carried on the war, boldly and manfully, the cock-pits, so long familiar and dear to the Mr. Motley, the American Minister, in London, on the 29th ult.; for he had at his board, to with the aristocratic game of pigeon-shooting, name no others, Charles Dickens, Robert Browning, George Grote, James Anthony express at this time, and no wish, save that of last season, and though there may be a fur- light the swindlers, but it might have to understand, royalty itself finds relief Froude, Mrs. Caroline Norton, Thomas Hughes.

and Wilkie Collins. There may have been no great amount of conversational ability in all this goodly company, but it would have been something to have sat quietly and looked at all those faces. Mr. Motley worthily keeps up the succession of literary men who have filled in London the post which he now occupies.

There is pending in the Senate a joint resolution reported by Mr. Authony, which is intended, if we are to credit its title, to regulate the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress in the matter of promotion in the Navy, in such a way that only the officer thanked shall be benefited or damaged. A vote of thanks to a naval officer, under existing laws, continues him on the active list, with full pay, for ten years longer than would have otherwise been the case, thus retarding, of course, for that length of time the promotion of subordinates. Mr. Anthony generously comes to the relief of the subordinates, but the proffered aid is to come out of the pockets of the people. His bill says, in effect, that the officers thus thanked and thereby given a new lease of official life shall to all intents and purposes be considered officially dead, and the subordinates next in rank shall be promoted to their places. We would be glad if every officer who fought in the war could be promoted as he deserved. The country can no more do too much for them than they could do too much for such a country. But the benefits of this resolution, if adopted, will extend only to a few Commodores, all of whom have been thrice promoted since 1861. It will give our Navy of 8,500 men sixteen Rear-Admirals on the active list and twenty on the retired list. The proportion is absurd. Congress is contemplating the reduction of the number and pay of the Major-Generals, of whom the Army, four times as large as the Navy, has five. We trust it does not seriously contemplate at the same time providing the Navy with seven times as many officers of the equivalent grade, at an additional cost in pay alone of \$180,000 a year.

Everywhere along the route by which the body of the late Gen. Thomas is being borne to its last resting place, appropriate honors are paid his memory. The President, the General-in-Chief, and his fellow officers have severally paid official and unofficial tribute to his worth. Various Army Societies have expressed the feelings of the soldiers at their loss of one whom they had learned to love as the father they had been accustomed to call him. To-night Congress is to hold in the Capitol memorial service in his honor, when many of his old comrades will bear testimony to his nobility of soul, his purity of purpose, his greatness, and his worth. The press, too, of the country has been almost unanimous in his praise. It was not for the want of materials that our extracts on the second page of incidents in his public career fill but two columns. We might have filled pages, but that the tributes, though many in number, have been one in sentiment and feeling. Malice has found no voice-there was so little to condemn. Love has been almost speechless-he was so far above all praise.

Just before the present President of San Domingo (Baez) came into power, two years and a half ago, and just before the overthrow of his predecessor (Cabral) in November, 1867, the last named ruler offered the Bay of Samana to our Government in return for a loan of one million dollars. A short time before we had been in negotiation for that place as a naval station; but never was it so strongly pressed upon us as on the occasion referred to. It was fortunate that Mr. Seward did not close the bargain and pay the money. If he had done so, we should either have million dollars outright, or we should have been compelled to sustain the power of Cabral against Baez, who was then trying to compass his overthrow. If, now, in turn, we should accept the offer of Baez in regard to Samana, we must either lose our money in the bargain or be bound to sustain Baez against Cabral, who is now struggling to overthrow we must be prepared to hold on to.

With the death of such a man as Gen Thomas before it, we think that the Ohio House of Representatives would have done greater honor to human nature if it could have refrained from squabbling about points of parliamentary etiquette, which, upon such an occasion, were not of the least importance. It was no great matter whether the House adopted the joint resolution of the Senate and adjourned, whether it adopted a resolution of its own and adjourned, or whether without preamble or resolution at all it adjourned in honor of the memory of Gen. Thomas; but to spend a long time in wrangling about forms, and then to adjourn pending another question, was a disreputable proceeding, which no subsequent action of the House could rectify.

FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEBATE AND VOTE ON THE LAND BILL. [The following dispatches were received too late to appear a roper place on our first page.] LONDON, Monday, April 4, 1870.

Mr. Buxton, member for East Surrey, declared the bill limited rights of property which were now subverted. Mr. Brodrick, Sir Patrick O'Brien, and others followed, but presented no new arguments. Mr. Gladstone explained that the point of the clause was compensation to tenants, not the scale by

which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. Disraeli was intended, not to Mr. Disraeli replied to the various argumen which had been made to his amendment, and closed

the debate. The House then divided with the following result : For Disraeli's amendment..... Against it.....

Majority for the Government..... As soon as the vote was amounced the House adjourned.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER STUDENT'S DEMONSTRATION.

Pakts, Monday, April 4, 1870. Another demonstration was made by the students against Dr. Tardieu. The tumult was greater than on the three previous occasions. It is repored that the Ecole de Medicine will be closed for 15 days. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPS-DEBATE ON THE

PROPOSED PLEBISCITUM. The Corps Legislatif to-day had a stormy session M. Grery declared that he would resist any plebiattum which was not first discussed by this Chamber M. Ollivier then formally announced that a pickin

citum would be submitted to the people. M. Picard supported M. Grény in his demand for its discussion by the Corps. Deputies of the Left Center advised the Ministers to so act that a pichis citum would not be needed. M. Jules Favre made a violent attack on the

Senatus Consultum, which would add greatly to the personal power. He said the power of declaring was or peace should not be left to the Chief of the State who, after a fortunate war, could crush the legisla

tive power.

The proposed alterations of the Constitution be denounced as the ultima ratio of despotism.

The speech of M. Favre created great excitement in the Chamber.